

Publ. Pamphlet vol 8.

THE RAT--TRAP:

O R,

The IESVITES taken

Geo. in their owne Net, &c. *Gmsh*

Discovered in this yeare of Jubilee, or Deliverance from the Romish faction; 1641.



Imprinted 1641.

100. a. 48.

1. *Plum*



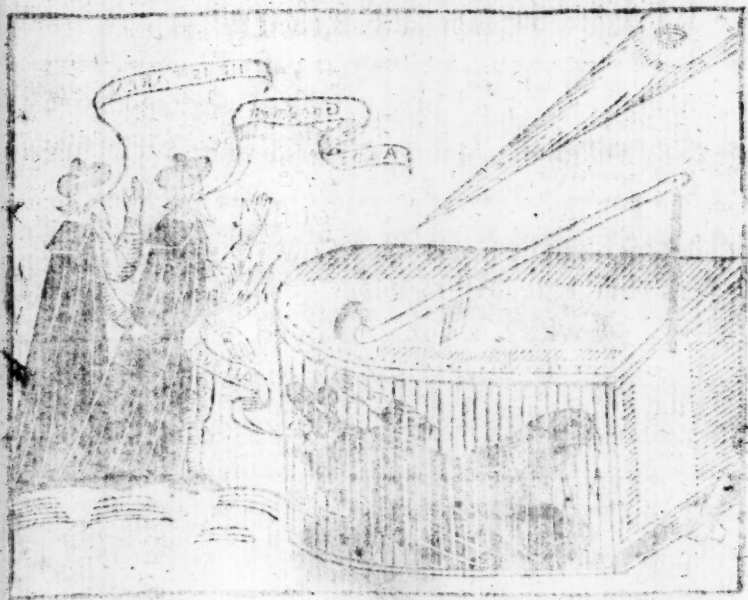
THE RAT-TRAP:

OR

THE JESUITES

in their own Net &c.

Discovered in this case of Injustice, and the
Rance from the Roman Religion; 1744.



mitted into the Flocke, not able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

to be able to bridle or

The Rat-Trap:

The Iesuites taken in
their owne Net, &c.

He first institution of the Je-

suiticall Order, was by the

Father of that Sect *Ignatius*

Loyola, not granted at the be-

ginning thereof without

great pretence of Sanctity,

and religious piety, as professing and prote-

sting to imitate Jesus himselfe (whose cogni-

zance they seeme to carry) both in his Life

and Doctrine: But these Wolves having crept

into the Church in Sheeps cloathing, and ad-



mitted into the Flocke, not able to bridle or restraine their bloody and savage natures, have not onely preyd upon them whom they pretended to protect, but also by insinuating into the humours and dispositions of the most powerfull Potentates, have infidiated both their lives and fortunes, as by divers pregnant, (but prodigious) demonstrations may appeare: being growne to bee the most cunning Engineers, politick underminers, subtile supplanters, and dangerous incendiaries of any order, quality, or condition, of any faction spirituall or temporall whatsoever.

Of whom to make a more generall discovery: They first shew themselves into the hearts and thoughts of Princes, villifying unto them all other Sects and Orders, the better to preferre and dignifie their owne; by which crafty meanes they have inpatronized themselves into the best Abbyes, Monasteries, and other Cloystered and sequestred places of Religion; and by the supplantation of others interessed, and inherited themselves: by which meanes growing rich and eminent,

minents, they may the better mannage all their politick proceedings; the manner whereof followeth.

In *Rome* lives their Father generall, to whom the inferiour sort (seeking his assistance) tender due obedience, and these are imployd through all the parts of Christendome, and beare the names of the places in which they reside, as the assistance of Spain, of France, of Italy, England, &c. who by means of their correspondents, who disperse themselves into the principall Cities of that Province, first informe themselves of the state, condition, and quality of that Kingdome, and informe the assistants of all passages and occurrences, of which they give notice to the Father generall at *Rome*, who curiously examining them, and conferring them together, at last conclude to favour the affaires of one Prince, and depresse the designs of another, as shall best correspond with their owne pleasure, and profit, being most preposterous and almost against Reason, that these pure Professors should onely intend, and in-

teresse themselves in matters of State, for-
raine from their Oath and Order, and in the
meane time carelessly neglect both the sa-
ving of their owne soules, and others com-
mitted to their charge, for which the foun-
dation of their society, and brother-hood, was
at the first authorised.

It is apparent to all men, that they are
Confessors to the greatest part of the Nobili-
ty through all the Roman Catholike estates,
not without great prejudice to the Princes
themselves, to which office they were also
to them admitted, by which they penetrate
into every designe and purpose, of which they
give intelligence to their further generall;
and as secrecy is the sole preservation of a
State, without which it is not able to subsist;
and that Princes themselves punish with the
greatest vigour such as discover their Coun-
sells (as the greatest enemies both to their
owne Principality, and the safety of their
Kingdome) yet the Jesuites by their Confes-
sions, and Consultations, which their corre-
spondents have, being planted in the chiefe
Cities of the Christian world, are sincerely,
and

and particularly advertised of all determinations concluded in their most secret Cabinets and Closets; so that they better know the power, possessions, expenses, and private projects of Princes, than themselves, suppressing or advancing their affaires at their pleasures, which they may easily do, by reason that by their amicular Conferences, they penetrate even to the very secrets of their soules; by which means the secrets of State being discovered, breeds sometimes a jealousie in Princes of their best and most faithfull Servants, and Officers, not without the great prejudice both of the King and Subject, and endangering the whole state of the Kingdome.

And to continue their stratagems, the better these Jesuiticall Machiavells distinguish themselves into four ranks or degrees: the first consists of secular or lay persons, who are joyned to their fraternity, and submit themselves wholly to their power and patronage; and these are for the most part of the prime Gentry, of both Sexes, wealthy widdowes, Citizens, and Merchants; from whom

whom by their flattery and insinuations they draw rich donatives, perswading from some annuall pensions; and others to forsake the world; and leave all their revenues, moveables, coyne, and jewels, to enrich their ingurgitating Monasteries, perswading them that it will prove meritorious for the health of their soules, whilst they with these profits, Feast, and fat their owne bodies. A second sort consists of men onely, and these as well of Priests, as Lay men, such as profess a sequestred life and retired, capable of Church preferments, but with a vow to take upon them the habit, whensoever it shall please the Father generall to call them onto it, and such are called Jesuites in *voto*.

The third are those that live in Cloysters and Monasteries, and these are either Priests, Clarke, or Converts, who because they were not originall of that profession, may by the authority of the Father generall, be deprived and degraded (though they before have tyed themselves to keep it by oath) and these not being as yet called to Office, are subject in all things to the superintendents command. The

fourth

fourth, are the prime politicke Jesuites, through whose hands passeth all the government of Religion, who labour to reduce their society to an absolute Monarchy, and to plant and settle the head thereof in *Rome*, (where all the affaires of the Christian world meet together) as in a center, that being also the seat of the Father generall, and divers of his agents, who are dayly admitted into the houses of Embassadors and Courts of Cardinals; by which meanes they preboccupate the affaires of forraigne Princes; that notwithstanding the importunity of their Embassadors and agents, nothing can be there determined, or concluded of, which stands not with their pleasure, and redounds not to their profit; by which they are grown to that pride and arrogancie, that they have publickely boasted, that they can make Cardinals, Nuntioes, and in temporall affaires, Lieutenants, Prefects, and Governors; that their Generall in these times have more power than the Pope himselfe; adding, that it is better, and much more noble to make Cardinals, than to be a Cardinall.

And for their avarice, and greedy accumulating of wealth and riches, they are so farre from obeying the Cannon which enjoynes them to humiliry, integrity, and austeriry of life: but they ingage themselves into all temporall affaires, to the great distaste and detriment of most of the Romish Kings and Princes, and further, make Merchandize of Pearles, Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, and all stones of estimation and value, which they trade in from the Indies, and else where, that there is an opinion through *Italy*, that the greatest part of them that are sold in *Venice* are the proper goods and commodities of those Jesuites, the ground of which opinion hath beene received from their owne Brokers, who have had the sale of them. But to rip up all their juglings, legetdemaines, stratagemeticall plots, and combustions in state, which would aske a voluminous Tract, I shall intreate the Reader to satisfie himselfe for the present with this compendious and briefe Preface: onely my purpose being in the next place to discover them not onely for bloody Butchers, but most rigorous regicides; their damnable

damnable plots and practises, (deserving the hatred and detestation of all men) which I shall strive to doe by some few examples; and if the Tree may be judged of by the fruit, wee shall easily see what these Iesuities are.

To begin with *France*, *Henry* the third of that name, after he had for their many murders, and massacres of the Protestants, and withall their insufferable insolence to him, caused the two brother Guizes, the Duke and Cardinall to be slaine at *Chartres*; after being reconciled to the Protestant King of *Navarr*, and marching to beleaguer his rebellious Subjects in *Paris*; being at a place called *St. Clouds*, hee was most traiterously stabbed with a knife in the bottome of the belly, by a Fryer of the Order of *Iacobin*, set on by the Iesuities, of which wound he dyed the next day following in the midst of his Army.

And his successor, first King of *Navarre*, and after of *France*, for his many noble victories stiled *Henry* the great, having subdued *Champaigne*, and all *Picardie*; in his returne to *Paris* was stab'd in the face with a knife also, by a yong desperate Student, whose name

was *Iohn Chastell*, instigated and set on by the former faction ; for which preditorious fact he was deservedly torne to pieces with wild horses, the twenty ninth of December ; but the King by Gods preservation was recovered of that hurt : For which hee instituted Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost, in January, being the yeare of grace one thousand five hundred ninety five : but this traiterous violence offered him was but the preface of a future, but more fatall disaster.

For this potent King, the next day after hee had seene his Queene most magnificently crowned at *St. Denis*, upon friday being the foureteenth of May, and in the yeare 1610. about foure of Clocke in the afternoone, was murdered in his Coach by two stabs with a knife, passing the street called *Ferraneny* (by one *Francis Ravillack* born in *Angolisme*) which happened after hee had lived fixe and fifty yeares, and one and thirty dayes, having reigned in *Navarre* thirty seven yeares and eleven moneths, or thereabouts, and in *France* twenty yeares, nine moneths, and thirteene dayes : but the Traytors death, because

cause it was so remarkable give mee leave a little to insist.

He was by profession a Lawyer ; and by the conjecture of all men, was spurred on to perpetrate this horrible act by the Iesuites : though all which hee openly confest was, that what hee did was by the instigation of the Devill ; and his reason, because the King tollerated within his Kingdome two Religions ; the manner of his death was as followeth, after being rackt, and enduring severall sorts of torments in prison, he was brought thence in his shirt, with a Torch of two pound weight lighted in his one hand, and the Knife with which he had murdered the King chain'd to the other, and then set upright in a Dung-cart, the people ready to teare him in peeces, had not the Officers restrayned them ; thence he was brought to the Scaffold, where he crost himselfe, to shew he dyed a Papist : he was next bound to a St. *Andrewes* Crosse, and his hand chained to the knife burnt in a furnace of fire and brimstone, yet would confesse nothing, onely lamentably roared, but by none pitried.

Then was his flesh pulled off with hot burning pincers, and oyle, rosin, pitch and brimstone powred into his wounds, and on his navell clapt a roundle of clay, into which was powred molten lead ; at the last his body was torne in peeces with foure strong horses, which were not able to plucke his sinewy limbs asunder, till the flesh under his armes and thighs was cut, and then was hee totally dis-membred, then were his limbs burnt to ashes, and cast into the wind, his goods confiscate to the King, the house in which hee was borne utterly demolished, and made even with the earth, never any structure to be built there after, and his father and mother to depart the Realme, never more to returne upon the penaltie of being hanged, and that his brethren, sisters, unckles, and all of the name, should upon the same forthwith change their names to some other, so that *Ravillack* should not be so much as spoken thorow the Realm. And so much of this Iesuiticall Arch-Traytor to the terrifying of others.

The like (in the Low Countries) was attempted and committed upon the person of
that

that renowned Protestant Prince *William* of Nassaw Prince of Orange, where a bloody villain, thorow his owne cloake a wainscot doore, with a pistoll double charged, shot to death in his owne palace, confessing at his most torturous death, in the middest of torments, that (saying *Ravillacks*) wanted example; that he was animated and encired to that bloody facinorouse enterprise by the continuall instigation of the Iesuiticall faction.

The Jesuites plots discovered, which they have been about this ten or eleven years, worse than that of the Gun-powder Treason.

IN the yeare of Grace, one thousand six hundred twenty nine, at Salamanca an Vniversity in Spaine (by the consent of their Father generall at Rome) there was an assembly of the Iesuiticall Society, (who called themselves the holy Synod) in which one grave Seignior, who was the Prolocutor, began as followeth: Deare brothers of the most

Sacred

Sacred Order, wee being here convented this day (being the birth day of our Father and Founder (of ever-living memory) *Ignatius Loyalla*) it is fit that we consult and determine of some affaires, that may tend to the strengthening of our power, the advance of our reputations, and the enriching of our coffers, (at which there was a generall hum thorow the Table) when hee proceeded: But as I have proposed you a thing fit to bee done, so there ought meanes to be devised and found, how it may bee accomplished: the course it selfe, of which I have maturely deliberated, and in which I crave the assistance of your counsell, is by setting England and Scotland (Nations that have too long lived in fraternall love and amity) at odds, or to use the Scottissh phrase, at Deadly Feuds: which best how to bring to passe, I sollicite you to deliver you sundry censures.

All of them unanimously applauding the matter, now began singly to speake their opinions of the manner: saith one, I thinke it may be done by some new plot & practice of treason: saith another, I suppose rather by
 sowing

fowing some seditious libels amongst them, to make one Nation jealous of the other: a third replied, to invade one of the Kingdomes by sea, to which purpose they would sollicite the Catholike Princes to joyne in a solemn combination: but a fourth cut him off and said, I like not these attempts by sea, since the bad successe and utter overthrow of the great Armado in Eighty eight, though it had the Popes blessing along, and was by his Holinesse stiled *Invincible*. O but, said the Prolocutour, the reason of that may be easily given, for the finnes of the Land were not then ripe, which since are growne to full maturity: But had it then prevailed, with our pistols and ponyards, steeletto's and knives, whips, fire, and faggots, we would have made them taste of that Purgatory here on earth, which they will not beleeve to have place in any corner of Hell.

But to leave others, let mee now acquaint you with a project of mine owne, that I think wants president; for policie hath prevailed, where puissance hath been repulst, and fraud hath entred, where force could not: for

Ulysses did more in his Tent, then *Ajax* did in the field. At this all their eares were prickt up in attention, when he spake on as followeth; The King of Spaine is stiled the most Catholike, the King of France the most Christian King, and the King of England is titled, Defender of the Faith, having under his Dominion three Kingdomes, England, Scotland, and Ireland; the first Protestants, the second Puritans, the third Papists. Now in this distraction of religions, how easie is it to raise troubles and tumults? now wee have Iesuites *in voto*, ingenious and active, and fit to be employed in these deep and mysticall designs.

Now if you ask me the manner how? they are to bee sent over, and dispersd into the Courts and families of Noble men, and places bought them, or offices in which they may gaine the best intelligence, by screwing themselves into the bosomes, as well of the noble as ignoble rank: now if you object and say, this cannot bee without charge, and great disbursements of money? I answer, have we not Collectors, Receivers, and Treasurers

to that purpose, employed in severall parts of Christendom: as M. L. the Goldsmith in Fleet-street for the parts of Flaunders; M. & D. for France; Mr. *Borrowes* for Spaine, and others elsewhere? (these of the English Nation only) and them our penetrating and insinuating Agents and Ministers, being so planted and placed neare about the Prince, and principall persons of those three Kingdomes, they may take their opportunity, and catching occasion by the fore-lock, find severall tooles and engines to work with, as to incense the Papists (with whom our Society is most embraced) against the Puritans, and set them and other Separatists against the Papists, and both against the Protestants, to bring in new Innovations into the Churches of England and Scotland, such as wee know the most distaste, and can worst digest; to alter their ancient Liturgy, by inserting new additions into their books of Common prayer, and by admitting into Church livings, none but such as can conforme themselves to all such Tenents as shake hands with the Romish Traditions and Doctrines; and to thrust out of their Benefices, all such as stand stiffe for the

Reformed Religion, but especially to thrust in Ceremonies (such as they call Superstitions) Altars, and the like, into the Scottish Kirk, which Nation we know to be perverse, obstinate, and impatient of any Innovation or change, especially in their Religion.

Thus wanting power to conquer their Countries, let it be our practice to undermine and blow up their consciences, ruining them in their distraction about Religion; for what will not men or women hazard, even goods, lands, nay life it selfe too for their Religion; for what is more deare or nearer to a Christian than his God and his Religion? what will cause more dissension, than not to have freedome of their Religion? Nay, the very Turke himselfe will not feare to dye, though a pseudo-Martyr, even by torments or tortures, ere hee can bee compelled to forsake his *Mahomet*. Now we knowing the Protestant so constant in his Religion, that hee will suffer no alteration, the Papist so selfe-will'd he will brook no reformation, and the Puritan so obstinate hee will endure no Innovation, and all these spurr'd on by our subtile Agents animation; what seditions, what sus-
pitions,

spitions, what commotions, what combustions are probable to ensue thereof; but by this Incendiary kindled in their Kingdomes, Ireland may grow tumultuous, Scotland combustions, and take armes, and Englands peace bee altogether disturbed and disquieted at least, to the exhausting of their treasure, if not their blouds, to their great detriment, if not their generall desolation: and in these jealousies and troubles, to bring in forraine Forces, there would be some hope to attaine our ends. Which speech being gravely delivered, was by the rest greatly applauded, and the Assembly dissolved, with a determinate resolution to put all the former projects in speedy practice with an *Et cætera*.

But to come neare to our owne Country, what miraculous deliverances had Queene Elizabeth (of ever blessed memory) from the plots and underminings of those Arch Iesuiticall Regicides? During her minority, in the reigne of her sister, what projects and stratagems were devised to insidiate her life; her sundry commitments and imprisonments? nay, a warrant for her death signed by the Queene, at the animation of the Iesuiticall

Clergy ? Her damage by water, when her barge at a low ebbe grated upon the arches of the Bridge, when shee was sent a prisoner to the Tower ? by fire, when her lodgings were burnt over her head, during her confinement at Woodstock. In the beginning of her reigne, what complotting by the Iesuites of Spaine, France, and Italy, to supplant her from her true and lawfull inheritance, by discharging her Subjects from their loyalty and obedience ?

Troubles also were raised in her Kingdom of Ireland by one *Nicolas Saunders*, a pestilent Traytour, and one of that seditious Order, whose pen and tongue spared not only maliciously to calumniate the Queene her selfe, but the Lady *Anne Bulleine* her mother, who having purchased a consecrated Banner with power Legantine, landed amongst the Rebels, whither was sent also *S. Josephus* with an army of Italians and Spanyards, to joyne with the revolted Earle of Desmond, his brother *Fitz Morris*, and others : but their army was soone distrest, the Earle dyed wretchedly, and *Saunders* fell mad, and dyes starved in the cliffes of an almost unaccessibile mountaine.

The

The like machinations were devised against her by Cardinall *Allen*, *Englefield*, and *Rosse*, as also by Doctor *Parry*, by travell Hispanified, Italianated, and fully Iesuitified, who after his returne, when the Queenes Majesty vouchsafe him her gracious presence in her garden, came arm'd with a Pistoll to have taken away her life, had he not beene miraculously prevented, for which horrible Treason he was soone after drawne hang'd and quartered.

The horrible Treason of the fourteene Traytors began in one *Savage* a Bastard; but Infugate thereunto by two Priests, *Gilbert Gifford* and one *Hudson*, and the rest of the conspirators drawne in by *Ballard* the Priest and Iesuit who with the other guilty of the same treason against her majesties owne person, the twentieth of September in *Lincolnes Inn fields* vpon a publick Scaffold were hang'd and quartered; divers others suffered at *Tiburne*; the prime of which and of most note, were father *Campion*, and master *Soothwell* who during his Imprisonment in the tower writ two excellent poems; the one called *Saint Peters complaint*, the other

Magdalens

Magdalens teares, for seducing her Majesties subjects and denying the supremacy.

I will conclude all the Iesuiticall Treasons against her (and those by her own Subjects,) which that as *Edward Squire* are belonging to the Queenes stable, who beeing in *Spaine* was perswaded and seduced from his allegiance by one *Walpoole* a revolted runnagate, and entred into the Iesuiticall order (one of these before named *Inyato*,) who gave a mortiferous confection in a bladder, to poyson the pummell of her saddle, who after his return into *England* attending his opportunity, one day when her Majesty was to take horse, came openly with a smiling countenance in the presence of many, and having prickt the bladder, and wearing a thick tane glove for his owne security, clapt his hand vpon the pummell of the saddle, and with a lowd and cheerefull voyce sayd God save the Queene: but it pleased God out of his mercifull providence, to take his word not his meaning; for neither mounting, nor alighting, nor all the way shee roade, (wearing a thinne glove) shee once layd her hand vpon the pummell? but the Treason beeing after discovered, he
by

by his owne conviction was convicted and condemned.

To come nearer to the dayes of Royall King James her successour, whose Coronation by reason of the great sicknesse in and about London then raigning, beeing deferrd, in this Interim two Italionated Jesuite Priests whose names were Watson and Clark, layes a plot to surprize the person of King James and Prince Henry, and to compell them to subscribe two things to their owne puposticall ends, and further had drawne into this conspiracy Henry Brook, Lord Cobham, and Lord Warden of the Cinque ports. Thomas Lord Gray of Wilton, Sir Walter Ralieghe Lord Warden of the Staneries. Sir Griffin Markham, Sir Edward Parham, George Brooke brother to the Lord Cobham and Bartlemew Brooksby: whom these Iesuits had perswaded by their sophistical arguments that the attempt could be no Treason, beeing done before the Kings Coronation, alleadging that Saul was not King till he was chosen in Misphe, though he had bin maintayned in Ramah by Samuell the Prophet, neither Jeroboam, who in the dayes of Samuell had been confirmed by the Prophet.

to raigne over *Israel* til the people made him King vpon the foolish answer of *Rehoboam*, but yet notwithstanding all their syllogisticall Flourishers, it was proved ynto them (to their costs,) That in *England* there is no *Interregum*, because the King never dyeth, and that the Coronation is but a ceremony to shew the Prince to the people, for which onely there dyed (which was the Kings great mercy) the two Iesuits *Watson* and *Clarke*, the twenty ninth of November, and *George Brookes*, vpon the first of December next ensuing.

But that Damnable and Diabollicall plot of the Gunpowder arch-Treason, exceedeth all president or example, the like from the beginning of time not read or heard: hatcht in the Iesuiticall nest of that most bloody Brotherhood, which because it is yearly remembered in every Pulpit almost thorow the Kingdome, I spare further to aggravate only to put the reader in mind that no such execrable act could be put in agitation without a Iesuit to prompt and further it: witnes Father *Garnet* an arch provinciall Priest of that murder, who as the rest of those conspiratours in that satannical Conjuratiō dyed the

the death of a Traytour being drawn, hangd,
and quartered.

Now to descend as low as the Raigne of
our Sovereigne Lord King *Charles*, even but
yesterday, since the beginning of this now
nopefull Parliament, one *Iohn James* a *Kentish*
man a Iesuiticall Romist, thinking now by a
pretended madnesse to colour his notorious
mitchiefe, in *Westminsterhall*, in the very face



of the Iudiciall Courts, with a rusty dagger,
stabbed Iustice *Heywood*, as he was going to
the parliament house to deliver up a catalog
of divers papists and Iesuits names which in-

habited in or about *Westminster*, who being commanded, and according to his office, to give notice thereof, for the good of his king and Country, was violently (as I sayd before) assaulted and stabbed in the side, thinking to have deprived him of his life, which God be thanked, proved otherwise, and this was by the Iesuiticall faction held a meritorious act: Thus doth these Iesuits still persist in their malice and spleene against King and State, contriving and plotting mischief even upon their beds, for their study is onely for blood, their Religion is Rebellion, their treaties are onely treacheries, their plots are onely powder-plots, their matches are onely to out-match us, even by gun-powder and match, their pollicies are pestilences, their union is onely tending to a dis-union, and their devotions are cozening devotions. They will by their power depose Emperours, and kill Kings, stab and poyson princes; for how many princes have suffered by and thorough their divellish and inhumane murders and conspiracies. It was surely one of their plots to urge our Bishops to make those new Cannons, and to put in the word *Et cetera*, that

that they might be heard to roare like a Bull
as farre as *Rome*, and all these devices are
covered with a cloake of religion, even with
a long cloake of knavery reaching down to
their heeles.

These are but a few amongst many, and
ere I proceed any further, I must intreate
the indifferent and unpartiall Reader, to
take some things necessary into his considera-
tion. First how the adversaries spare not both
in their words and writings bitterly to as-
perse and condemne the severity of the
Lawes, for the cutting of such pestilent
and preditorious Malefactors, as if they a-
lone were all conscience and Christianity, li-
bellously traducing them, as if they were
like *Braccoas* (the Legislator amongst the *A-*
thenians) writ in blood, pretending ours to
bee a meere usurped power, no better than
Tyranny, whom their bloody and mercilesse
persecutions, they strive to mitigate and ex-
tenuat by the countenance and authoritie of
the Church, and Apostolicall Iurisdiction,
when Christ himselfe left as his last Legacy
upon earth, his peace amongst them; when
the Apostles never assumed to themselves any

Pontificall state and habite, but were Preachers and teachers of the Word: when all their successors in the Primitive Church were so far from being persecutors, that themselves patiently suffered persecution and Martyrdom for the Gospell sake: when the Papi-sticall prelates of these times, infligated and spur'd on by their Iesuiticall Engineeres, instead of Prayer, Fasting, Exhortation, Admonition, and pious instruction, deale altogether in Fire and Faggot Daggers, Pistolls, powder-plots, and the like, excluding all mercy and charity, so they can but adde the least Mite to their Papall Monarchy.

When on the contrary our Lawes stretch no further than to punish runnagates and revoltors of our owne Nation; such, as being borne naturall subjects renounce their allegiance to their lawfull Prince and Sovereigne, transplanting themselves into other Countries, acknowledging forraigne supreams, denying that supremaey of their owne naturall Liege, refusing to subscribe to the oath of allegiance; and not herewith contented, they most traiterously seeke to seduce and alienate the hearts of the subjects from their religion,

on, faith, and obedience, in contempt of the Lawes, which in duty and conscience by the Lawes of Nations, they are bound to observe. Nor are these just punishments inflicted upon their capitoll delinquencies, without giving them warning to flie and abandon the Realme: but upon their peremptory and willfull returne in despite of Proclamation, and meere contempt both of prerogative and Parliamtall authority, they as it were dare justice, and in their selfe-wild obstinacy thrust themselves into the hands of the hangman, as if they were borne hereditary to the halter.

For instance, (and which is now at this present in agitation) one *John Goodman*, a Priest and Jesuite, notwithstanding all former caveats and premonitions, having the liberty of the whole world to retire and solace himselfe, only he was banished and debar'd this land five years since, the entrance into which he knew no less than the forfeiture of his life, with a shameful death annexed, & knowing withall how hateful the name of a *Romish Priest*, was to all the true and faithfull subjects of the kingdome, yet maugre all interdiction & proclamations forbidding the contrary, desperately (if not madly) exposed himselfe unto all the penalty and dangers of the law, and being taken, and in the *Rat-trap held by the leg, for feare of slip-

* New-gate: and iron
shackle on his leg

ping away, and brought unto his tryall, having all the favour that could be shewne to a Malefactor in that kind, by his owne free and voluntary confession accused and condemn'd himself, and when judgment must of necessity (as in all such cases) be, and was pronounced against him, yet the Kings Majesty out of his great and unbounded clemency & mercy, when he was ready to be drawn to execution, sent him a Reprieve for his life: and since being delivered up unto the high Court of Parliament, they, in hope of his reformation, and recantation, have not as yet proceeded against his life; unto whose mercy I leave him, & with whom I conclude this brieft Tractate: Desiring with all the Reader to take further into his consideration the lenity of our lawes, and the milde proceedings therein to spare Christian blood: when on the contrary, our adversaries with their *Corrigidoes* and Catchpooles, thirst nothing more after: when no Lay Protestant traveller in *Rome* or *Spain*, dares so much as hold argument of his owne Faith, or shew a booke in his owne language, but he shall be hurried into the bloody Inquisition, to endure more tortures and paines than in their owne devised purgatory, the miseries and torments whereof, if any would be further satisfied, let them but read the lamentable sufferings of Mr. *Lythgow*, amply set downe in the booke of his Travells.

